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lostage to Foreign Countries added.
THE REV SAM YOUR COLD

If our filmie who forer us with manuscripts for publica with ne have rejected articles returned, they must in all or soul strongs for that purpose.

Manifest Destiny.

Our esteemed Scottish contemporary, the Dunder Advertiser, discusses with appropriate solemnity, the proposition whether the people of the United States would be likely to agree to another extension of the area of freedom. As the Advertiser puts it, "a concerted movement has been set on foot in Washington, at the instance of Mr. BLAINE, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Congressional assent can be obtained to a scheme for the annexation of the Sandwich

Islands. So much circumlocution seems unneces sary in regard to a question so elementary and so simple.

Of course, the people of the United States and the majority of Congress will assent to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands whenever that measure is seriously brought forward by authorized persons. There are some things that the enlightened press of foreign countries may consider as predetermined in this country, without the formality of a preparatory vote either in Congress or at the polls, and one of these is the manifest destiny which in the maturity of providence, is bound to bring various outlying regions, districts, islands, and peoples into the American Union.

Another New Atlantic Cable.

In the early part of this month a British steamer left London freighted with a great ocean cable that is to be laid in the Atlantic between Africa and Brazil. The cable is 2,165 miles in length and 4,946 tons in weight, and is superior in several respects to any other submarine cable. It is to be laid during the present summer. and will be in working order in July. It will extend from Port St. Louis, near the mouth of the Senegal in Western Africa, to Pernambuco, on the eastern coast of Brazil, touching at the island of Fernando de Noronha before it reaches the mainland of South America. In Africa it will connect with lines running northward, as far as England and other European countries. In Brazil, it will connect with the cable lines between Pernambuco and Santoe, where it will be in communication with the land and water lines running to many other parts of South America.

This new and important enterprise of the South American Cable Company will undoubtedly be serviceable in promoting the extension of commerce between Europe and South America. It will be used almost wholly for commercial purposes. Its promoters are shrewd and far-sighted capitalists. The remarkable growth of railroads within the last few years, largely built by British capital, in Brazil and other South American countries, has opened up to trade vast regions that furnish products needed in Europe and that offer profitable markets for European goods. The facts about the new system of Brazilian railroads, running from the seaboard to the hitherto almost inaccessible interior, and about the resources of the States traversed by them, which were published some time ago by Mr. JAMES W. WELLS, an Englishman who has been prominent in Brazilian railroad surveys, gave information to British manufacturers, of which they have not been slow to take advantage.

The new African-Brazilian cable is the property of a British telegraph company. It is of British construction, and the work of laying it on the bed of the ocean will be done by the British cable layers who are now aboard the British steamship Silver

We ought to have a direct American cable between the United States and Brazil. Secretary BLAINE has for years been especially desirous of the establishment of such a line, and recently he has been engaged in negotiations on the subject with the Brazilian Government. He brought the project before the Senate Committee Commerce last month, when he delivered an argument against giving the French-Brazilian Telegraph Company the privilege of landing a cable on our Southern scaboard. He assured the committee that the American project would be under way within a year if Congress refrained from legislation adverse to it, and hat it would be executed by American capital and enterprise. Mr. BLAINE evidently spoke with knowledge, though his statements have been challenged by the counsel of the French company.

The establishment of such a line would assuredly be advantageous to American trade with Brazil and other South American countries. We take the products of these countries, and we ought to find in them better market than we have yet found for our manufactures.

Presbyterianism and the Bible. The attitude of the Union Theological Seminary is so determined that the General Assembly may hesitate about provoking the open battle which the institution invites. The trustees, the faculty, and the alumni, are united in support of Dr. BRIGGS. and in demanding the right, as one of them expressed it at the alumni meeting on

Tuesday, to "examine the Scriptures for

themselves, and say what they think." At this meeting a conspicuous figure was Dr. HEMBY B. SMITH, the professor of the Lane Theological Seminary who has come under reproach for adopting and teaching the Burgos theory of Biblical criticism and interpretation. Sitting at the one hand of the venerable CHARLES BUTLER, the President of the Union directors, while Or. BRIGGS sat at the other, he contended that men must have all the facts bearing on the subject, his inference being that as a question of fact no mere dictum of a General Assembly can dispose of it. The inquiry must go on to the end, according to the Union speakers, for it is a search after

truth, after the demonstrable. Hence neither Dr. BRIGGS nor Dr. SMITH is at all clarmed. No matter what the General Assembly may do in the premises, they are entirely secure. They have back of them a powerful party of the Presbyterians, with the Union Seminary unflinching and expert social skill; and the great lady in its leadership and confident of ultimate victory. The directors of this institution are obstinate men, and they are rich men likewise. They can afford to carry along | They establish the standards and make the the seminary without the heip of the General Assembly and in spite of any boycott | great ladies whose good will means success

that the Presbyterian Church will come up to them, if they walt long enough; and they have the sinews of war which will enable

them to hold out indefinitely. The Briggs party, accordingly, are putting on a bold front. They are challenging the General Assembly to the fight, and by such a course a battle is often prevented. They give warning that an assault on them will precipitate a general engagement by splitting the Presbyterian Church into two postile divisions, of which at least the one led by Dr. Barogs and the Union Seminary will never surrender.

With a prospect so alarming, the General Assembly is likely to move with great caution. Undoubtedly it is overwhelmingly opposed to the anti-biblical party of Dr. Baroos, but it will be prudent, in all probability, for the tendency in such circumstances is to overestimate the strength of the enemy rather than to make light of it. The denomination has had a long experi ence of division, and hence it prizes all the

more its present nominal unity. It is not improbable, then, that the BRIGGS controversy will continue in the churches ecause of the failure of the General Assem bly to reach a final decision as to it. Thus the Bible may be left in the hands of its critics, to be torn into shreds by them, though the longer they are allowed to work unobstructedly the harder it may be to

repair the damage. Practically the whole system of Christian plogy is overturned by the criticism which destroys the old theory and belief as to the inspiration of the Bible. In its logical progress it will not leave standing a single fact upon which theology is now based. Everything will go, revelation, inspiration, the Trinity, the Incarnation, the very existence of a personal Gop. The movement, so defiantly commenced, cannot

stop short of downright panthelsm. In such a situation the General Assembly of the Presbyterians now finds itself. The most conservative of the Protestant bodies is face to face with a radical mutiny in its ranks which defies repressive measures and boldly challenges it to battle.

A Study of New York Society.

The most intelligent, the acutest, and the most discriminating study of New York society which we have yet seen is made by Mr. MAYO W. HAZELTINE in the last number of the Nincteenth Century magazine of London. It is a vivid picture of the only American society which has "emerged from the swathings of local custom and prejudice" and "acquired something like the independence and catholicity" of the life of a great and veritable capital.

This social development Mr. HAZELTINE describes as marked by two features which of comparatively recent years have begun to distinguish New York more sharply than ever from all other American cities. They are the multiplication of colossal fortunes and the evolution of the great lady in the European sense of the term. Undoubtedly the first essential of a society of splendor is great wealth, and it has been so always and everywhere. The machinery is costly, and now it is costlier than ever before. Its existence implies the existence of great fortunes, and as the conglomeration of royal, nay, imperial incomes" in New York is now unexampled in the history of any other metropolis at any epoch, this prime essential of a brilliant, luxurious, and commanding society is now present here in full measure. The appearance of the great lady of fashion is ilso a sure indication of the social development from which comes a society in the sense in which we are using the term. The magnitude of this wealth Mr. HAZEL-

six residents of New York whose respective incomes are equal to the civil list of the Emperor of Austria, and about a dozen more who can expend yearly, without encroaching on their principal, a sum at least equal to the civil list of Queen VICTORIA;" while "the number of persons possessing incomes of \$200,000 or more is proportionately large." This is speaking within bounds. With the consequent rapid accoumulation of capital these incomes are increasing ily and enormously. Th s also multiplying because of the growth of smaller fortunes carefully husbanded by possessors who are not attracted by social lisplay, or who have learned the art of ac cumulating money but know nothing about expending it. These hidden fortunes are many in New York, and that they are unknown to the public is an evidence that they are rolling up rapidly. If they were generally discoverable, their possessors would not be living on the modest scale of expenditure which insures their advance into the rank of the magnates of wealth spoken of by Mr. HAZELTINE. That circumstance, too, is a proof of the truth of his observation that it is not the possession of money which secures social recognition. There must be also the willingness, the art, and the ability to use and dispense wealth for social entertainment and amusement. Wealth is necessary, but it must be wealth which shall be contributory to the splendor of society, and which has generated and cultivated the social art or is accompanied by it. The question is not "how much he is worth," but how much will he give for the general social benefit, and how gracefully and fitly can be make the ex-penditure. "To be rich, in fine, is necessary, but to be agreeable seems to be quite as requisite," and also to be able to ise wealth so as to satisfy the critical requirements of the circle in which it is employed. Of the great fortunes of New York only a few, as a matter of fact, are within society as Mr. HAZELTINE defines it. However vast the wealth, it is not admitted

unless it discovers the qualifications requisite for admission. The evolution of the great lady is a conse quence of the growth of this imperial wealth and the accompanying development of a manner of life and a luxury of service and appointments, which had not appeared in New York until within recent years. "An essential condition of the evolution of the great lady in the technical meaning of the same," we are told, "is the humble functionary known as a lady's maid;" and before the civil war "there were not a dozen lady's maids in the whole length and breadth of the free States." In other words, the surroundings requisite for grandeur did not exist until very recent years. The richest domestic establishments were modest and provincial in their appointments. Real luxury was unknown. The raw materials for its production were not at hand. The social taste was rude and crude. Society was not sesthetically attractive, and it was ignorant of the means by which to make itself beautiful. The social artist had not been produced and developed. With the coming in of wealth unprecedented. has come the art of expending it with taste is both a product of the evolution and the cause of it, for the leaders and moulders of society are always women. laws. There is always "an inner council of

whose veto involves exclusion from the charmed circle which is conventionally called 'the world.'" They are the children of wealth and luxury, but they dominate

their parents as social lawgivers. We have touched on only a single point of Mr. HAZELTINE's paper, but it is one of the most striking in an article of remarkable discernment and nice appreciation of relative values. He indicates a social development which seems likely to continue until New York society will surpass in pomp. luxury, cultivation, and opulence any society ever before organized in the world.

Madmen at Large.

The Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush is gaining an unenviable notoriety in consequence of the frequent escape of dangerous madmen from that institution.

On Tuesday FRANK Cowney, an inmate of the asylum, escaped from custody for the second or third time. It will be remembered that JAMES M. DOUGHERTY, who is now serving out a sentence of imprisonment for life as the murderer of a physician at this very asylum, had been carclessly allowed to go at large by those in authority there. He belonged to the most dangerous type of deranged persons, being quite same enough to fully understand the nature of his acts, and yet being so affected by the notion that he was unduly persecuted on secount of his love for MARY ANDERSON, the actress, as to develop the strongest homicidal tendency.

Other cases of escape due to lack of proper watchfulness have occurred at this asyum. In every instance where a dangerous lunatic is thus permitted to get away, there s manifestly great peril to the community. for no one can be sure that he may not be the unsuspecting victim of the insane impulse to kill; and people are not on their guard against attack from sources where they have no reason to expect danger.

One thing is certain. The Kings county authorities who have the management of the Flatbush Asylum should at ouce take energetic measures to fix the responsibility for these escapes, and make such changes as will prevent similar occurrences. The people of Brooklyn may reasonably expect far greater care in this matter than has been exercised during the last few years. They do not want explanations of lax management, but they want absolutely efficient safeguards to prevent the es cape of murderous lunatics. After a manhas been killed, it does not do him or his friends any good to account for the careessness which let loose the lunatic who killed him. If necessary, the entire staff of the Flatbush Asylum, from the Superintendent to the lowest subordinate employed there, should be removed in order to insure the safety of the public.

The Fate of the Flag Bill.

There has been pending for some time in Congress a curious bill to promote and encourage the display of the United States flag. Under the provisions of this bill the Quartermaster-General of the army was to be directed to sell regulation army flags to any citizen or to any post of the Grand Army of the Republic at the same price at which such flags had been purchased by the Government. The flags thus sold by the Quartermaster-General were to be protected in a peculiar manner against any undignified use, for the bill declared it to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to print, paint, or emblazon on any flag obtained under its provisions anything tending to bring the Government of the United States or its flag into contempt, or any business advertisement, the TINE suggests by saying that "there are motto of any political party, or the name of the candidate of any political party for any office. The display of any such flag thus inscribed was also to be a misdemeanor.

In the Senate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That committee, through Mr. CAMERON of Pennsylvania, has just made a report declaring that while the objects of the measure are highly commendable, the members can see no good reason for its enactment into a law. "All patriotic citizens," says Senator CAMERON, "who desire to display the flag of their country, have ample opportunity to purchase it at reasonable prices in every village and hamlet throughout the Union. The committee are of opinion that the Gov- pipe. ernment of the United States ought not to be put in a position of competing with those

of its citizens who deal in that commodity." This is probably the first time that the American flag has ever been described as a commodity. We observe also that the committee says nothing about that portion of the bill which was designed to prevent adertising on the national banner, although that part of the measure is much the most remarkable and interesting. The truth is, however, that the matter is one which beongs to the domain of good taste, and should not be brought within the scope of the eriminal law. To use the American flag as a vehicle for advertising ought to condemn the advertiser in the estimation of the public to such an extent as to repel rather than attract customers; and this undoubtedly will be the effect as the time goes on and the popular taste becomes more and more intelligent and cultivated. As to placing the names of political candidates on the fing, as, for example, in the case of Presidential nominations, we can see nothing derogatory to the national dignity in putting the colors to such a use, provided the candidates whose names are inscribed thereon are good men. No man should ever be nominated for public office whose name would dishonor the American fiag.

One of the "angels" of the new religion of Koreshanity, the headquarters of which is in Chicago, has had an auti-newspaper apocalypse. He announces that "the troubles the world are caused by newspapers, and, if there were no newspapers, all wars would cease." This Koreshan angel must have been falsely inspired by the Koreshan Messiah TRED. If he will read ROLLIN'S Ancient History, he will ascertain that there were lots of troubles and wars in the world previous to the invention of newspapers. Long ages before the records of time had been begun, people squabbled and fought just as people do now. We find in ancient caves the weapons of war that were used by the troglodytes in those times when, according to Danwin's notion, our ancestors were just growing out of menkeydom. We unearth the dreadful implements of battle, made of stone, iron or wood, which were used by the primitive races of mankind. We find these things in all the countries of the world, and beside them the bones of the combatants who fell in the sanguinary strife. Men fought like tigers then everywhere, and killed each other in their lust for slaughter. Within historical times, look at the ancient Egyptian records and inscriptions, and see how wars were waged long before the days of Moses, Old Phanaon had a big host of both cavalry and infantry, and so had his predecessors and successors, though there were no newspapers then to stir up war. The books of the Bible, from Genesis to Malachi, are full of battles, from those of Chapter AMMER, King of Elam, to those of Nanconauxazzan, King of Bal ylon, and onward. The tribes and nations of Europe and Mesopotamia, of India and ordered by the presbyteries. They believe to those who care for fashionable life, and history. The Greeks and Hominus were hardly China, were fighting at the beginning of their

ever free from war. All along through the niddle ages hostilities were waged in every country. Within the past few centuries millions of men have fallen in battle; the list of their wars would fill columns of TRE SUN. We egan the present century with Napoleon, and its three generations have seen at least a lozen great wars. At this very time there is danger of war between half a dozen of the most powerful nations of the world. The peaceful American Government itself may be

involved in war with some foreign country. Mankind has been fighting all through recorded time, and fought long before time was ecorded. All races have engaged in war. There has been war in every country of the earth. The warlike spirit is still strong in the human heart.

The genius of war seems to exist in all created things. The beasts, birds, and fishes fight each other. Even midges and microbes drink delight of battle with their peers.

Are we never to get rid of war in this sanguinary world? Are we never to live in peace with honor? Let us hope that we may. Let us put faith in the Hebrew prophets who, thousands of years ago, told of the coming of the time when there shall be no more war. Let us look for the millennium.

But it is evident that the Chicago angel of Koreshanity was not properly inspired when he or she made proclamation that newspapers causes all the wars in the world.

What State shall present the name of the Perpetual Candidate at the Chicago Convention? ask many Democratic contemporaries New York will nominate HILL Iowa will name Boxes. Indiana will present Gray. And

we suppose that Illinois will offer PALMER. hereby nominate for the function of formally proposing the Great Insatiate the small but glorious old Republican State of Phode Island. Rhode Island was the first of the three States which have instructed for CLEVILAND. It has been the pioneer in the elections of 1802, and, so far as Democrats are oncerned. Its election of this spring produced the most magnificent illustration of the working of Clevelandism, pure and unopposed, that has occurred since 1888. Rhode Island went Republican. Let Rhode Island champion the Great Defeated by all means.

Gen. GRONER of Virginia has asked Gen. HARRISON to go shooting. If Gen. HARRISON goes, we hope that he will not have the misfortune to kill a domestic hog, as he did two or three years ago. It was a Republican hog: that is, it was the hog of a Republican. Gen. Harrison's hold upon the Virginia Republicans is not so firm that he can afford to perpetrate another Southern outrage.

The hardest fighter for CLEVELAND in New York is William A. Marwell of Balavia. He says that the present inovenent aims to reorganize the Democratic party in New York.—Springfield Republican.

You bet it's to reorganize the Democracy of this State. The CLEVELAND bolters want to make it Mugwump.

It is said that the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON is regarded by some of the Hayseed Socialists in his deestrict as a backslider from his primal simplicity. In Modicine Lodge he used to ride o the Post Office in an ox cart, and the report, alas, the truthful report, that he shoots along Pennsylvania avenue on bicycle has hardened the hearts of some of his constituents against him. The blevele to not an agricultural machine or vehicle; and Mr. Simison is in danger of being considered effete and luxurious.

The French newspapers are saying some hard things about the missionaries of Madagascar, who they think are at the bottom o the trouble France is having with the Hova Government, whose attitude has been rather toploftical and airy of late. The funny thing about the French comments on these missionaries is that they are almost invariably referred to as Methodists, a sect which has not a single representative among the foreig teachers on the island. There are Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Lutherans, and Friends, all of whom are lumped together in the single category of Methodists by excited French writers. If they care to confine their ammunition to those who are hurting them. they should wing most of their shafts at the peace-loving Quakers; at least La Geographie says that the sixteen teachers of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association are "France's most violent adversaries in Madagascar."

A Pennsylvania man smoked 200 cigarettes the other day, and it is thought that he will not smoke any more. We take the liberty of mentioning the case, in spite of the fact that | The people's work has been, in the main, well moralizing about cigarettes is stale and unprofitable, in the hope that the Hon. Danius HEMPSTRAD WASHBURNE, Mayor of Chicago, will see the error of his ways, and take to a

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE

The Submarine Line Between Africa an

The cable that is to be laid between Senegal and Pernambuco has been shipped from England, and is now on its way to the African coast in the British steamship Silvertown. It was constructed by the Telegraph Works Company of London, and a number of recent inventions have been used in its construction. There have been many improvements in cable-making since the first Atlantic line was laid, thirtyfour years ago, by Cyrus W. Field and his associates. The cable to run between Senegal in Africa and Pernambuco in Brazil was taken aboard colled up in three tanks and ready for paying out at the bow end of the vessel, not at the stern, as was formerly the custom. The cable is of varying thicknesses, ranging from 24, tons per knot to 45 tons, according to the death of the water in which it is to be laid, while the shore ends weigh about 15 tons per knot. At Seneral the shore end is to be covered by a hut and left in charge of an electrical engineer, who will be in communication day and night with the cable-bearing ship. Signals will be exchanged every five minutes during the whole operation of laying the cable to Brazil. In the deep sea the cable will be gaid out at the rapid rate of ten knots an hour, though large allowance must be made for stoppages through impediments a thousand fathoms deep. According to the engineer in charge, the line will be laid and the Silvertown back in England before the end of the neath of July. Aboard the steamer there is a large staff of engineers and assistants, who work in four-hour shifts and then have eight hours off. The strain upon them while on duty is very severe.

The cable itself, which was made on the Thames, is an interesting piece of work. The communicating part is in the centre, and consists of a number of copper wires, firmly embedded in guita-nercha, which is a non-conductor. Hound the guita-percha as a protection from rocks and sea monsters, is a band of steel wires, covered with a resinous coating to prevent corrosion. The utmost care is taken to preserve the complete continuity of the electrical circuit through the whole of the 2.105 miles of the cable. custom. The cable is of varying thicknesses,

The Royal Academy Exhibition in London, Having commissioned a competent critic to report upon this california. The Suz yesterday received his cone usions as follows: "The London pictures are so awfully poor that I cannot find any inspiration in them. There is no picture of the year, and therefore there is nothing to say."

A Difference to the Morning.

From the Chinago Pines.

A man named Parkhurst was picked on by the police formering drunk and disorderly Monday. As be could not show that he was a minister of the disordering aged in a great moral cruesde be was forced to pay the usual fine.

No Patriarch Had a Chance. Times the Minnerpolis Journal.

o patriarch ever accused Noah of not knowing

A Nove for Contemporary Iniquity Only. It is ever es astignt cowardice to go skylarking after

Ar into License Strafue".

"Going to stay here long?"

"Going to stay here long?"

"Don't s now; I'm pever in work level into a stay here long?"

"Don't s now; I'm pever in lam. You know that. I on with my wife."

"There may have been such an artis", but never such a Liced stil."

"Lice."

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK. It Uns Cataed 25,000 Votes from the Record or One Democratic Legislature.

ALBANY, May 10 .- The record of this year's Democratic Legislature is going to be a source of great strength to the Democracy of New York when its candidates come before the people for election in November. Gov. Flower has been addressing himself diligently this week to the task of disposing of the bills awaiting his consideration, and when the constitutional limit of thirty days after adjourn ment, wherein which he must sign any measure which is to become a law, is reached, the record will be complete. As the matter stands, the Democrats can appeal with perfeet confidence to the voters for a continuance of power in the legislative branch of the State Government for another year. The regular session was brief and matter-of-fact; the special session performed the important business duly allotted to it, and adjourned. Both satisfled popular expectations and justified popular As the result of the Legislature's labors, the

people have a new apportionment, a new division of Congress districts, and a much-needed increase in the number of wards and Aldermanic districts, with consequent increased representation of the growing sections of the State and of each county. Besides this, a Constitutional Convention has been provided for in 1893, the right of suffrage has been extended to women in the choice of School Commissioners, the laws governing the employment of women and children in factories have been codified and made more stringent, the freedom of the press in the right of its represent atives to attend and describe electrical executions has been restored, coercion by private detectives, acting with the powers of public functionaries, has been made a misdemeanor. and the Freedom of Worship bill, after a long siege of opposition, has finally been enacted. The conduct of the Democratic State officials in lessening the burdens of taxation on real estate by enlarging the revenues obtained from corporation and inheritance taxes, has been supplemented by the good work of the Legislature, and the salutary offects of this reform will be brought on pay day or taxes to the notice of every taxpaying farmer of the State. The Insurance law, too as been improved in the direction of greater safety for insurers and circumspection of officials; a new Excise law, demanded by both parties in the State for many years past, has een enacted, and, so far, it has worked well; the Electoral law has been amended in the interest of greater fairness and guaranteeing he freedom of candidates from technical defects in their ballots. Many of the discriminaions under which the citizens of New York have suffered, and from which the citizens of other counties were freed, have been finally

There has been, thanks to the action of this Democratic Legislature, a fair census of the people at last, the first since 1880! No measure of lawful benefit and relief, demanded by the representatives of authorized labor organizations, benevolent institutions, Grand Army posts, or agricultural bodies has been refused. The dairy interest, a most important one in New York, has been promoted. A women's reformatory in New York, a measure loudly de manded, has been provided for: the abuses of prison labor in competition with free labor have been restricted; and no previous Legislature has given more thought and attention to roads and bridges, the land and water method of traffic and transportation.

As respects new measures of pressing local need. Kings county has fared better at the hands of the present Legislature than with any previous one in twenty-five years. Incroased school facilities, new station houses, an authorized extension of the appropriations for parks, are some of the benefits obtained for Kings. The additional Brooklyn bridge, a new bridge across the Harlem, the Sullivan county bridge, are, all of them, in the line of

desirable popular improvements. Instead of remaining in protracted, disputa tious, and often scandalous session until late in May or even until June or July-from 1880 to 1802 no Legislature adjourned before May. the present Legislature settled its business in April, so far as it could be settled, disposing of the matter of reapportionment, briefly and fairly, later on. The work of the Democratic majority has been, by common consent, acknowledged to have been clean, clear-cut, sensible, and responsive to public sentiment and needs. The Governor's action upon the principal measures coming before him has been judicious and satisfactory. The Legislature was as free from the taint of corruption as from any accusations of indifference or neglect. performed, and the low tax rate tells the story Though the Democratic majority was small in both Houses, and the chance of a break sufficient to stall the Legislature was always imminent, the proceedings of the Democrats were harmonious, and they left Albany solidifled and united, and taking no factional troubles or personal grievances to their dis-

tricts fraught with peril to the Democracy at this year's election In thus reviewing the salient acts of the re cent Legislature reference is made to them only in a political aspect, and to the manner in which, according to the concurrence of all opinions, Republican and Democratic alike, they will affect the voters. The Democratic Legislature in New York is almost a rarity. and some of the predecessors of the recent one, it must be confessed, have been a serious source of weakness to the party at the suceeding elections. This year's Logislature is the last to be chosen under an antiquated and inequitable Republican apportionment, a fact which will render easier, of course, the election of a Democratic Assembly in November but not of itself sufficient to secure such a result, unless its record could be appealed to as an evidence of how the Democrats of New York keep the pledges made by their candidates

and by their party in State Conventions. The Senate holds over another year, and upon it and the Assembly to be elected less than six months hence will devolve the choice of a United States Senator, and probably two. Mr. Hiscock's successor is to be chosen in January, and the nomination of Senator Hill for the Presidency will cause a second vacancy. It is on this account that thoughtful observers, whether in Albany in connection with the unfinished business of the Governor's office or for other reasons, have discussed the situation in the various Assembly districts with reference to the record made by the late Legislature, which they agree has made the Democracy 25,000 votes stronger than it was when Speaker Bush's gavel fell for the first time in the Assembly.

From the Landon Te eg. uph.

Paris. May it—Pardemonium was revived at a meeting of Socialists and Anarchists in the live de Vanves. On the same platform were gathered Socialists of the most uncompromising anti-clerical dye; two mild vicars who were as I mes among the lions; the Marquis de Mores, and last, but by no moons least. Mane. Astio de Valsayre, who is not only still alive, but is as fall as ever of volcanic activity. The Abid Pata of, the curé of Montreni, tried to speak of the devotion exhil fied by nuns in the care of the selepoor; the Marquis de Mores spoke about his scheme of an international lattor bank, while Mine, de Valsayre invelghed congretibative against the Church and the saint. Noccely, however, obtained a proper hearing. The priests, the flery nobleman, and even the eccentric lady were hissed, hosted, and leared at, and after a fearful uproar the meeting carried a resolution condemning any alliance of the Socialist party with the Catholice.

Howell Osborne Says Fay I. Ris Wife, From the Philade p'in P .w.

A Press reporter met Mr. Oslovne in the Colonnado Hotel corridor last evening locking bright as a new silver dollar. He carried his little silver-mounted stick and wore his eye glasses and hat with a nanty air.

"I thought you were in Paris," was the greating of the reporter.

"Well, how the dence can I be here and in Paris, to ?" he asked, with a quiet smile.

"Going to stay here long;"

"Don't snow; I'm never in a hurry wice eyer I am. You know that, I only came over here with my wife."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Roscoe Conk ing's simile, that certain individuals in politics reminded him of men who ride with their backs to the engine in railway cars, see only what has passed, and are unable to know what is shead of them, applies pretty accurately to the Mugwump reformers of this town whose overwhelming defeat in the can-rass of 1890, as conducted by political parsons, they desire to repeat under the same auspices in 1892.

Julius Harburger, whose term as clerk of the Pourth District Court is to evalue soon, is understood to be a

can tidate for Congress in the Ninth district. One reason why a strong but anavailing effort was made this year to secure the enactment of a bill that increased from three to four the Parts of the Court of General Sessions was the fact that, in creating a new Judge hip in 1887, the Legislature omitted to put in his bands any patronage in the way of court officers. cleres, and extendants. Although four Judges are on the bench of the General Sessions, the appointment of officials res's entirely with three of them. Had another Part been established, as expected, that inequality would have been righted, and a number of willing and ecommodating citizens would have been furnished with employment at the public expense. No change is possible until next year's Legislature.

The Milhelland-Bliss controvery is having, as might expected, an unfavorable effect on the Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly district, which was the only one in town carried by them in the election of last year. The Econolican Club made an arrangement me tim; ago with ex Congressman Roswell G. Hor of Michigan to deliver a number of protective tariff speeches in several districts of the city. On the even-ing for the meeting in the Eleventh district in the Kx-celsior Assembly Rooms, at Seventh avenue and wenty-sixth street, no one seemed to have arranged satisfactorily with Cornelius N. Elias, for only twenty-nine persons were present when the meeting was begun at Bo'clock. Neither Republican faction was willing to aid the other by securing a large attendance, and the result was that the meeting was a failure. The meetings arranged for the Michigan Congressman in the Democratic districts were, for the most part, largely attended.

Chicago is 162 miles from New York by rail; Minne-apolis is 1.382 miles. The Republican delegation from his city to the latter place will be thirty-three hours on the road. The Democratic delegation to the former city will be twenty-four hours on the road. The cost of round-trip tickets to the Republican Convention, exclusive of cost of hotel accommodations is \$48.50. The round-trip ticket to the Democratic Convention, under similar conditions, coats \$31. The Mayor of the city to which the Democrats are going is a Republican; the Mayor of the city to which the Republicans are going a Democrat.

The Police Justices whose terms of o Tee are to expire next are Patrick G. Duffy, James T. Kilbreth, Daniel O'Reilly, and John J. Ryan. The first appointments of Duffy and Kilbreth came from Mayor Havemeyer.
O'Reilly was appointed by Mayor Edson, and Ryan by
Mayor Grant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignaion of Justice Gorman to become Sheriff.

The apportionment of Assembly districts will cause a general overhauling of the election districts in order that the latter may conform with the toundaries of the new Assembly districts. The labor of redividing bem is expensive to the city, and causes no end of a noyance to voters whose patience has been tried more severely of late on this account than ever before. In 1888; the ballot reformers more severely of late on this account man ever before. In 1800; the ballot reformers sent through the Legislature a bill, which, for the first time, necessitated a subdivision of the city blocks. In 1801 the amendments to the ballot law required a reduction in the number of districts, and consequently they had to be redivided, the number being cut down from 1,010 to 887. This year it was expected that little change would be needed, but the new apportionment in July will put the Bureau of Elections at work again. It is believed that hereafter changes will be made only in accordance with the growth of population. The new apportionment, by the way, is not to be for the full term of ten years, for by the provisions of the State Constitution a new census must be taken in 1895. The apportionment based on that census will control the elections of that year. The new apportionment is to be for three elections-in 1892, 1893, and 1894. The Democratic National Convention in Chicago will

have free sailing from contesting delegations, the repesentatives of each State, up to date, having beer chosen in secordance with the terms of the call of the National Committee and in an orderly and regular man-ner. But the Republicans at the Minneapolis Conven-tion are not likely to be so fortunate. They will have on their hands at least one full-grown cont likely to consume, unprofitably, considerable time. It is the old fight which has been going on since 1871 between William Pitt Kellogg and Henry Clay Warn n Louisiana. What it is all about few persons of the present generation understand. Both Kellogg and Warmoth are ex-Governors of the Pelican State, and Karmoth is now Collector of Customs, by appointmen f Harrison, in New Orleans. The battle between which was begun in 1871, drove Warmoth out of the tepublican party and into the Democratic ranks, and resulted in two sets of election returns from Louisiana in the Presidential election of 1872 the Warmoth party and the other by the Kellogg party. The same trouble was repeated in 1876, and sided n causing the Democracy the loss of the Presidency Warmoth was the Republican candidate for Governo n 1888, and was beaten by more than 50,000 majority. This year the old fight broke out again, with the result hat two Republicans were candidates for Govern Lonisians, one favored by Kellogs and the other by Warmoth. The former got the most votes. Both enventions have sent delegates to Minneapolis, and the adjustment of their rival claims will probably lead to a bitter wrangle. Louisiana is overwhelmingly mall justification for so bitter a contest over empty Republican honors.

York city in forty years, and five County Clerks, during that period, have been beaten when coming before the voters for a second time. That circumstance, ominous to the incumbent of the office usually, does not apply in the case of County Clerk McKenna, who is serving hi present term as an appointive, and not as an elective officer. A County Clerk is to be chosen in November.

The only change effected by the Legislature in the present ballot law is an amendment which changes the place of the endorsement of tickets, whereby such blunders as vitiated the returns in the Onondaga district last year will be done away with. Henceforth the endorsement of each ticket is to be where every roter can see it, and there should be less likelihood distranchisement by technical error. The legislation of Democrats, by the way, in this State, as elsewhere, avors always a preservation of the voter's rights; Republican legislation too often seeks to impair or

restrict them. on New York's delegation to Chicago this year. those who were sent to represent this city at the Na-tional Convention in Baltimore twenty years ago, only one is a delegate this year, and only two survive. The one delegate is John Fox, who was a delegate in 1808 1872, 1876, 1880, and will be this year. The present delegation, according to an old custom among Demo-crats, is headed by the Governor of the State. If a Democratic Governor were not in office a former cantidate for the office was chosen usually. In 1872 the delegation was headed by John T. Hoffman, then Governor. The delegation to the Convention of 1876 was headed by Francis Kernan, who had been the Democratic candidate for Governor at the previous State election. The delegation of 1880 was headed by Lucius Robinson, the previous Demo cratic Governor and Democratic candidate for re-election in 1879. In 1884 Daniel Manning, the political epresentative of theveland, then thovernor, headed the delegation, and in 1848 Roswell P. Flower, under like conditions for Illit, represented the Democracy of the State at the head of the delegation from New York. This year Mr Flower, now Gavernor, is for the second

time at the head of the New York delegation. The First Assembly district, under the first appoint tionment, extended from the Barte y to Liberty street. The next apportionment pushed the northern boundary up to Canal street, and this year's apportionment will throw it further north to Spring street. Although all sections of the city are increasing in population, the down-town wards are unable to hold their own in the

From the Assess that Times.
The prominent citizen walked out to his barn the ther thorning other an ambiella and said to his oill lar. I built in "Well, Same in aren't you praying for this rain to "No indeed, sah, it's nouse, rayin' to de ford to stop

Selving if e Pomentie Problem,

de rain when de wind am to de east "

From T oth.

Mrs. Morris - Bon't you find it hard to get a domestic.

Mrs. Kasex - I don't try to get a domestic. I get the

ITPICAL BOSTON HOMEN.

At the Whist Table and at the Flow of Sout

From the Change Daily Telland As in other previncial towns there are some of the most charming persons in the world to be found at Cambridge, and from time to time they come over to Boston for social refreshment, just as a whale has to come to the surface to breathe. It is understood although this I give as more report and brearsay, since I personally only know that this is the view of certain ladies whe am prominent to Cambridge and the control of the

this I give as mere report and bearsay, same I personally only know that this is the view of certain ladies whe are prominent in Cambridge society—that the feeling among all true canhabrigians is that it is a waste of time to play whist, which. If not positively wicked is at least lamentably frivolous. The persons who come over to Boston, however, are apt to conform to the customs of the fown while they are visiting here, and thus it came atout that not long since a Cambridge woman vois one? the guests at a whist function on Commonwealth avenue. Her account of the affair interesting, since it shows how we appear to the dwellers in remote parts of the earth.

"We were invited for 11 octock in the forcemon, she said," and when I got these at three minutes past they were all sitting down at the whist tables. The whist was of that know that makes your blood run cold, turns your blood run cold, turns your blook hair gray, and keeps you awake nights for a month afterward trying to think wonty partner sat there, no matter which she I played with and took it without a quive of the cyclid to show that she knew how haily it was doing it. It was a lesson that would last a young girl a lifetime to see how those genties women—and there was not one of them that did not play a superb game—allowed me that did not play a superb game allowed me that of they passed in review the growth of recent spanish for them and carried it ail off as it was a day of anguish for me, though, I assure you.

"Then at lunchoon they sat and latted; and they passed in review the growth of recent spanish literature, and from that they went on to church history and famous heresies that I never hear of before and never expect to hear of again; they had a lo

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The French War Office has provided for the encoll-

reports that a thousand horses fall upon asphalt to five On May 20 the last broad-gauge railroad in England. ard gauge of 4 feet 814 inches.

"Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay" is flourishing in Paris.

ment of between 6,000 and 7,000 bleyellats in war

Otto Hegner's reappearance at the age of 16 shows a normal development of artistic qualification and intel-ligence. He has also greatly increased in physical One of the largest camellia trees in Europe is now in full bloom at Plinitz, near Dresden. It was taken from Japan 150 years ago, is fifty feet high, and has an an-

mal average of 40,000 blossoms. The Indian tiger shooters are beginning to discard and hunt on toot. Prince Vokhatsingji, who is credited rith killing 200 tigers and panthers, not only goes on

foot, but all alone. A Mr. Stokes once asked Tennyson, "What do you think of Browning." The Laurests replied, "I would rather not say." Tennyson is a great admirer of Gray and Burns, and once said that he would rather have written the " Elegy in the Country Churchyard" than any other poem.

The difficulty experienced in European travel of find-

ing one's railway carriage after leaving it to enter the station has been met experimentally on the Paris and Lyons route. A "natural history plate" is put conspicuously on every door, presenting the figure of some bird, beast, reptile, or insect.

mould under a pressure of several thousand pounds per inch. Then the bricks are subjected to a temperature of 2,700° Pahrenbeit, which causes the glass and same to unite. The bricks are perfectly white, and will stand both frost and acid. The value of the words "not transferable," usually

printed upon season tickets, has been tested in an Eng-lish court, and it has been decided to be unimp acuable. A lady loaned two of her servants a counte of season tickets to the Crystal Palace. They were sected and questioned, and the fine imposed by the ourt amounted in all to about \$15.

Six weeks ago two prominent members of the Cercle France, whom they had met at a watering place. The manners of the new member were unexceptionable. Soon afterward it turned out that he was a well-known card sharper of Nice, and he was thrown out by the cotman, and his two sponsors were forced to resign

Citizen Briols is about to start for Paraguay to found a socialistic community. The rules of his acciety will be: No individual property, absolute equality, without listinction of sex or race; the rule to be exercised by the majority; unrestricted freedom of criticism by pen or speech; the total amount of material labor necessary for the well-being of the colony to be reduced to a minimum, and equally apportioned among all, according to the abilities of each; the gratest possible amount of well-being to be shared equally by all; children to be brought up and educated by society The New Millipricks Blatter prints some starting figures showing the financial resources which the great European powers can rely upon in case of war. In the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau in Prussia there is a treasure of one hundred and fifty millions of france in gold. The other States have only their national banks to depend upon. The estimate gives nine hundred and forty-seven millions to the German empire, five hundred and forty-seven millions for the Austro-Hungarian empire, and two hundred millions to the kingdom of Italy, giving a total of one billion six hundred and ninety-four millions for the triple alliance. To thi total is added the sum of five bundred and sixty-seven millions for the Bank of England and one hun ired and one millions for the Bank of Belgium. In this wa it arrives at a total of two billions three hundred and sixty-two millions for the five States of the west and centre of Europe. But substantial as this sum is, it ap pears, according to the same authority, that it is not a big as the treasure of the Bank of France, which at present is more than two billions seven hundred mislions of france in gold. Then, with the resources of Hassia, about a milliard more must be added to the war

budgets of the opponents of the triple alliance. An Interesting Catalogue.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued a catalogue of some first editions, choice specimens of printing extra illustrated books, fine bindings, and other rates ties. In typography, paper, and contents this is a sumptuous a catalogue as has ever appeared from auf dealer in old and rare books.

Besides the ordinary descriptions of the books and

appropriate notes, the catalogue contains a very choice frontispiece in color of a beautifully bound one of Shelley's "Laon and Cythns," by Zachnstoff, and two reproductions in black and white of specimens of binding by Cobden, Sanderson, and Zachnade f. Among the rarities are copies of the first editions of Brandt's "Ars Memorand," 1672; Burn's "Pens." 1789, the Kilmaranck edition, Cicero's "Cato Major," down lown wards are unable to hold their own in the quicksleps of progress, and the case of the First district, with its constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this.

In this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this.

In this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this.

In this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this.

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In this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an aptilizate and of this constantly advancing upper boundary, is an application of this.

In this constantly advancing of the fee in the water bottles on the table, remarked:

I would have those fellows manage to get the ice frozen its decided and the advanced that are the feel of the Almainstration.

I was a probably the bottles that every possible feel of the Almainstration.

Where to Brown the Line.

The ward for the Almainstration. Wer is worth's and color dge's yout poems, " Lan at

Ballade.

Pertiles these there are some one is illustrated cope of Post rate 1 into a midsouth, a color, "Memoirs of Joseph crimated and 171 ex rate poter portraits as tographs. Ac mostled, and Mark Lamon's "Up and from the Lamber Streets," extended to two volumes

Of Course.

I on the follow species done only.

Mrs. Nock wise. Let use have belf of the paper, it urp.

hr. W. czwice. Which half do you want?
Mrs. W.ckwire. The better half, dear.
And he handed her the "woman" half, of course.